

THURSDAY, JANUARY 15, 1914

LOCALS.

The annual meeting of the Patrons Rural Telephone Company will meet in the court house today (Thursday).

Mrs. Annie Garis of Unlontown, Dauphin county, is at the home of her stepson, Byron W. Garis, in Centre Hall. She had not been here for a period of ten years.

Today (Thursday) is the National Day of Prayer of the Women's Christian Temperance Union. The first day of the year was the date until changed at the last national convention.

Rev. Isaac Heckman was awarded by the Juniata county courts \$800 damages against the Tuscarora Valley railroad company for right of way through his farm.

January has been doing itself great credit in keeping up the real winter spirit, and Sunday night a storm set in that made Monday a very disagreeable day, and the result was no one was on the road except he had urgent business.

J. W. Auman, who several years ago made sale of his large farm stock and moved from Penn township to Lock Haven, has concluded to resume farming. He has rented the W. T. Winkler farm, in Haines township, better known as the Emanuel H. Musser farm.

District Attorney Fortney made a clean up of minor gambling devices in Bellefonte. Among other things confiscated were a lot of candy cards. These are the cards you punch, and if you hit the right number you get a box of candy, and if you don't hit a lucky number you wish you had stayed out of the game.

Monday, March 30th, is the day set for the sale of farm stock, implements, etc., to be held by George A. Hettinger, now living on the Grove farm, recently purchased by Foster W. Frazier. Mr. Hettinger, as was mentioned in these columns last week, will move to Farmers Mills onto the Clayton B. Stover property.

Elmer A. Harshbarger announces sale of his farm stock and implements for March 2nd. He is now living on the Wagner farm east of Pottery Mills, and must vacate because Mr. Wagner will move onto the farm himself next spring. Mr. Harshbarger is looking about for a home, and if he can find something suitable will make a purchase.

The T. B. Buddinger store at Snow Shoe was totally destroyed by fire, the loss being between \$35,000 and \$40,000 dollars. The store building was a frame structure and valued at between five and six thousand. The great loss was the stock. Mr. Buddinger having been in the retail and wholesale business. The fire is supposed to have originated from a defective flue.

William F. Rishel of Farmers Mills is making a success of breeding the large English Berkshire swine, and of late has been shipping stock to various sections of the country. Next week he is planning to attend the Berkshire Congress Show, at York at which Prof. Tomhave of Pennsylvania State College will be one of the lecturers and demonstrators.

The offerings on account of week of prayer service during last week totalled \$31 46, local expenses \$2 75, net \$28 71. This sum will be forwarded to the American Bible Society, all of the five local congregations taking equal credit. The offerings were more than thirty per cent better than last year. The American Bible Society is an institution that distributes Bibles all over the world at cost price or free where conditions demand it.

Mrs. John Hagen of Farmers Mills, whose illness was noted last week, is not improved to any noticeable extent. She suffered a stroke of paralysis. Her sons Harry of Shamokin, Charles of Cleveland, Ohio, and daughter, Miss Blanche of Bellefonte, and sister, Mrs. William Hartman of Williamsport, were all at their mother's bedside. The eldest son, who was accompanied by his wife, was obliged to return to Shamokin.

The death claim of the heirs of James E. Horner, a member of Millheim camp, M. W. of A., who died a few weeks ago, was acted upon and allowed in full, December 16, 1913, says the Millheim Journal. Age at death, 56 years, 5 months and 26 days; duration of membership, 13 years, 8 months and 23 days; amount of certificate (policy), \$2000; paid into benefit fund, \$239; there are six heirs—children. Mr. Horner was a resident of near Colyer for many years.

Reports to the General Office of the P. R. Co. indicate that not a single passenger out of 111,000,000 carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company in 1913 was killed in a train accident. Reports for the past six years show that almost 600,000,000 passengers, more than one-third of the whole world's population, have been carried by the Pennsylvania Railroad, and but sixteen lost their lives in accidents to trains; nine were killed in one accident. In six years, out of approximately 5,000,000 trains operated, about 1,370 a day, only five have suffered wrecks which caused the death of any of the passengers carried on them.

Story of the Self-Master Colony in New Jersey Town.

In the January American Magazine Peter Clark MacFarlane tells true stories of several drunkards who have succeeded in ridding themselves of the liquor habit. In the course of his article he tells about the Self-Master Colony at Elizabeth, New Jersey, where a great work is being done—particularly for men and women addicted to drink. The following extract from the article explains the advantage to the colony of a saloon across the street.

"Across the road from the Colony is Riley's—a typical country saloon. To the inmates of the Colony, Riley's is a sort of testing machine. If a man can sit on the Colony well curb and look at Riley's indifferently—as if it were an undertaker's shop, for instance—he is getting along. If, on the contrary, at the squeak and puff of these swinging doors he wets his lips and shades his eyes in an endeavor to catch a glimpse of the forms at the bar—why, his reform is in no very prosperous state.

"All of which is in accord with the Self-Master idea. Indeed, while poor weak men are continually taking things from the Colony, rugs, tables, blankets, anything at all portable and negotiable, and exchanging them for drinks at Riley's, I do not know that Mr. Floyd would like Riley to move away. The men have to learn to face the temptation of the roadside saloon when they go out. It is perhaps well for them to practice on Riley's, which thus, all unwittingly, becomes a part of the Colony teaching apparatus."

Letters from Subscribers, Editor of the Reporter.

Enclosed find check for one dollar for renewal of subscription to the Centre Reporter for another year. I see you are raising your subscription price after Feb. 1st, 1914. Your paper is well worth more money, especially to one away from his native home and acquaintances.

Wishing you a prosperous year I remain,
Yours very respectfully,
J. K. FOSTERMAN
CRYSTAL CITY, MO., JAN. 8, 1914.

Birthday Party.

On Saturday evening about sixty of the friends of Mr. and Mrs. George Sharer at Zion came to the Sharer home to do honor to Mrs. Sharer, the occasion being a birthday. The evening was spent in a most pleasant manner, and a rich feast was a feature. Those from the south side of Centre county who participated were: Mr. and Mrs. Jacob Sharer and children, Mr. and Mrs. Emory Ripka and children, Mr. and Mrs. H. E. Reish, Mr. and Mrs. John D. Homan all of Centre Hall, and Mr. and Mrs. William Carson, Spring Mills.

A Widow's Curious Cap.

A very curious cap forms the "widow's weeds" of the Australian aborigine in one part of the great island continent. Near the northeast bend of the Murray river it is the custom for widows to attend upon the tombs of their departed lords. Then after shaving their heads they cover them with pipe clay kneaded into a paste. The head is first covered with a net to prevent the clay from sticking too tightly to the skin, a misfortune which is partly averted by the amount of grease with which every Australian native is anointed. A layer of this clay several inches in thickness is plastered over the head and when dry forms a sort of skullcap exactly fitting the head on which it was molded. As it weighs several pounds, the widow's cap cannot be comfortable.

Weather Vanes.

The best weather vanes are made with the greatest nicety and precision, so that they balance perfectly and turn with the least possible wear. The vane is, of course, longer on one side of the socket than on the other or it would not turn with the wind, but its weight is the same on both sides. If it is a narrow vane, for instance, the weight of the solid bend is easily made equal to that of the longer, projecting but thinner feather end, and all vanes, whatever they may be, are balanced as to weight and so adjusted that they turn easily and with the least possible friction.

Understanding.

A well known artist tells of an amusing colloquy in an art gallery where two young women were viewing a copy of Millet's "Gleaners." One of the young women was carried away by her enthusiasm. "How beautiful! How wonderful! What art!" she exclaimed. "Above all, how natural!" Then, after a pause, she said, "But what are those people doing?" Drawing nearer to read the title, she was enlightened. "Oh, now," she added, "I see! Gleaning millet! How wonderful! How beautiful!"—Exchange.

A Substitute.

Mrs. Crabshaw—When the woman next door returned after being away a week her husband was just contemptible enough to say that he hadn't missed her. Crabshaw—I don't suppose he did. He had the talking machine going all the time.—Judge.

Musical Note.

Tardy Arrival at the concert—Have I missed much? What are they playing now? One of the Elect—The "Ninth Symphony." Tardy Arrival—Goodness! Am I as late as that?—Harper's Bazar.

His Division Plan Looked Upon Differently by Competitors, Sociologists, Political Economists and the Country in General.

To Henry Ford's competitors his \$10,000,000 profit-sharing is a shrewd piece of advertising.

To emotional sociologists it is the sudden dawn of an industrial millennium.

To political economists it is a doubtful experiment in idealism which can be judged only by time, the weight of experience being against it.

To the country in general it is an intellectual and economic stimulus, adding new interest to the complicated problem of readjusting the relations between employer and employee.

Mr. Ford himself believes that "it's a sound thing economically and socially that we have done, and the time is not far distant when none can fail to realize it." Be that as it may, the undertaking is magnificent in its conception of industrial justice and nobly patriotic in its ultimate purpose.

The American people can say without boasting that they are the only people in the world who breed men that are willing to spend \$10,000,000 a year in establishing the practical worth of an ideal. Mr. Ford is not the first American manufacturer to undertake profit-sharing with his employees. Many have admitted their employees as stockholders. Many more have established systems of old-age pensions supported entirely out of profits. Mr. Ford is doing an old thing in a new way, and doing it on a scale that appeals to the imagination of everybody. His plan may prove unsuccessful, but it is worth much to a great industrial country like the United States to learn the limitations of immediate profit-sharing and to have men who do not hesitate to expend millions in maintaining generous and humane theories.

Even though failure result, it will not be the failure of Homestead. It will not be the failure of the anthracite coal field. It will not be the failure of Cripple Creek and Coeur d'Alene. It will not be the failure of the West Virginia bituminous coal fields or the failure of the Michigan copper country. It is never necessary to call our troops to suppress the consequences of such an industrial theory as Mr. Ford is carrying into effect.

How could Mr. Ford's plan be generally applied to industry? His success as a manufacturer is almost unprecedented, and profits cannot be divided on such a scale unless there are profits to divide. Men cannot be paid a minimum wage of \$5 a day unless means can be found to enable them to earn \$5 a day. If all manufacturers were Henry Fords, the thing might be easy, but unfortunately Fords are few and far between; otherwise American industry might be a continuous romance.

For the Earache.

"I am afraid I have greatly interested with my own practice," said a celebrated aurist, "by giving the following advice to many of my friends: At the first symptoms of earache let the patient lie on the bed with the painful ear uppermost. Fold a thick towel and tuck it around the neck; then with a teaspoon fill the ear with warm water. Continue doing this for fifteen or twenty minutes. The water will fill the ear orifice and flow over on the towel. Afterward turn over on the head, let the water run out and plug the ear with warm glycerin and cotton. This may be done every hour until relief obtained. It is an almost invincible cure and has saved many cases of acute inflammation. The water should be quite warm, but not too hot."—Family Doctor.

She Wasn't Affected.

Mrs. Brown from Boston has a colored cook—from Georgia. The other day Mrs. Brown went into the kitchen, and Lizzy put in a request: "Mis' Brown," she said, "won't you please, um'm, sit me a calendar?" "Why, Lizzy, there's a calendar hanging by the door. You don't want another calendar?" "Yes'm, I does. But I mean a calendar what you prosess things through. Dat's de kind of calendar I wants." Mrs. Brown had a glimmer. "Oh, Lizzy, you mean a colander!" she exclaimed. "Well, it's de same thing," said Lizzy patiently. "You uses de bread 'n' I but I doesn't. I just says plain colander."—New York Globe.

Keelmen of Newcastle.

The Newcastle lagers claim a place in English song, for they are the inspirers of that ancient ditty "Weel May the Keel Row." According to A. G. Bradley, "it is a very old Newcastle air, and the keel, a local coal barge which has been used from earliest times to convey the coal from wagons to the vessel, the word being, I believe, the old Saxon equivalent for ship or boat. The keelmen of Newcastle were a distinct body of men, and their boats were constructed to measure, like the wagons, for the convenience of the customs and the trade generally."—London Chronicle.

Harry's Opinion.

The teacher was giving a test on the value of foreign money in America. When it was little Harry's turn, she asked: "Harry, how much is a guinea worth in this country?" Harry smiled and answered, "A dollar and a half a day."—Lippincott's.

What We All Do.

Jones—That was a scathing sermon on man men the parson gave us last Sunday. Wonder what Smith thought about it? Brown—Singular! I met Smith yesterday and he said he'd like to know your opinion on it.—London Telegraph.

When One Has Really Learned the Joy of Giving It Is Useless to Talk to Him of Hoarding.—Chicago Inter Ocean.

Center Reporter, \$1.00 a year.

More Powerful in Some Ways Than the Stanchest Oak.

Human bones are really tremendously strong and possessed of marvelous resisting power. Indeed, the bones of the fairest, most delicate looking woman are stronger than the strongest oak.

Of course a bone is hollow, and that is one of the chief reasons it resists such extreme weights. For instance, a small bone which is no more than a square millimeter in diameter will hold in suspension without breaking some thirty-five pounds, while a stick of best oak of similar width will not hold more than twenty pounds. Indeed, the average bone of the average man is stronger by one half than that of solid oak.

The principle on which our bones are constructed, being made hollow and consequently stronger than if they were solid and heavier, is the same mechanics have followed the world over. Constructive engineers employ tubes instead of solid cylinders.

In the case of animals thousands of years ago one reason of their bulky frame is attributed by scientists as due to the fact their bones were solid and added to their weight.—Chicago Tribune.

AVIATION TAKES NERVE.

And When That Is Lost the Aeronaut Should Fly No More.

He who flies constantly must look to one personal risk, which may vary according to the characteristics of the individual. This is the danger a man may incur by becoming a little careless while in the air. There is the possibility, in fact, that familiarity may breed not actual contempt, but a temporary relaxation of vigilance, and piloting an aeroplane needs such watchfulness, such minute precision, that any "staleness" on the part of the man at the wheel or lever represents a peril that is very real.

The pilot who flies a great deal should remind himself constantly that there is no room for error in the handling of aircraft. A loss of confidence not difficult to understand is suffered by air men sometimes after he has been the victim of a serious fall, and in similar circumstances a jockey, or say, a racing motorist, may be robbed of nerve. When a pilot does lose judgment as the outcome of a bad mishap his wisest course is to cease to fly. With a broken nerve he is a menace to himself and to others as well.—Clande Grahame White in National Review.

Life Magazine.

PRIVATE SALE—The undersigned offers at private sale the property of Julia Ishler, at Tuscarora, comprising a dwelling house, good barn, outbuildings and about twelve acres of land. There is an abundance of good fruit, 2 springs, buildings in good repair. Price is reasonable. J. H. ISHLER, Executor.

BRONZE TURKEY GOBBLER FOR SALE—Large turkey gobbler, year old, fine and well bred, weighs about 20 pounds.—R. GARDNER, GROVE, Spring Mills, Pa.

AGENT WANTED—We have just received information that the First National Nurseries of Rochester, N. Y., wants lady or gentlemen representative in this section to sell all kinds of Fruit, Shrubs, Trees and Seeds. They inform us that without previous experience it is possible to make good wages every week. Any one out of employment write them for terms and enclose this notice. Address page 22.

FOR RENT—One hundred and fifty acres, two miles west of Centre Hall, Pa. for rent call on H. TOMHAVE or C. L. GOODLING, State College, Pa.

SHOATS FOR SALE—Three well bred Chester-white shoats; weigh about sixty pounds.—GEORGE B. SLACK, Centre Hall, Pa.

HIGH GRADE HOLSTEINS FOR SALE—Several cows, due to calve, in a few weeks; two heifers, one six months old, the other two weeks old and registered, and heifers coming two and one half years old, all in calf. This stock is all from registered bulls and cows and heifers are bred to F. registered bulls. R. D. MUMFORD, Spring Mills.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.

Letters of administration on the estate of JARED MURRAY, late of the borough of Centre Hall, Pa., deceased.

Letters of administration on the above estate having been duly granted to the undersigned, he would respectfully request persons knowing themselves indebted to the estate to make immediate payment and those having claims against the estate to present them duly substantiated for settlement.

J. H. BITNER, Centre Hall, Pa.

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JOHN F. TREASTER, Administrator, C. L. L., Spring Mills, Pa. R. D.

SPAN OF MULES, WAGONS, AND HARNESS FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers at private sale the following: Heavy span of mules, four and five year old two horse wagon, truck wagon, bob sled, all good as new.

LETTER BROTHERS.

Centre Hall, Pa.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned offers for sale his farm, one mile south-west of Colyer, containing ninety-eight acres, seventy-five of which are clear, the remainder covered with chestnut oak, pine, etc. There is a new six-room dwelling house on the place, also good outbuildings and a barn. The place is well located and profitable to the present owner. It will be sold at a reasonable price and on easy terms. For further particulars call on the undersigned or address him, Spring Mills, Pa., R. D.

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MURRAY'S DRUG STORE, CENTRE HALL, PA.

32-33-34

When the Log Cabin and Hard Cider Enthusiasts Rejoiced.

Political enthusiasm has taken many forms during the lifetime of this nation. The Harrison-Van Buren presidential campaign of 1840 was in some respects the most remarkable in country has ever seen. "From May till November," says one historian, "it seemed as if all able-bodied citizens simply went about in processions to attend mass meetings."

The great oddity of the campaign was the log cabin, the cabin and the cider barrel. The log cabin idea originated with an opposition paper which had said slightly that "William Henry Harrison better go back to Indiana and stay there in his log cabin drinking hard cider."

The taunt was taken up by Harrison's followers. Log cabins sprang up all over the Union. In every town there was a house warming, and the log cabin was thrown open to the public amid general rejoicing. On the roof was a live raccoon, and a barrel of cider stood before the door, where any one who desired might drink all he chose.

It was a campaign of oddities. Some of the symbols have never been surpassed for genuine absurdity.—Magazine of American History.

SIMPLICITY IN THE HOME.

There is Such a Condition as Having Too Many Furnishings.

Many nervous, irritable, dissatisfied, unhappy women would become calm and contented if they would store, give or throw away half of their belongings. Some have abandoned elegant residences and taken their families into hotels or boarding houses who could have continued to keep up their homes if, instead of giving up their houses themselves, they had done away with the superfluous furnishings.

Some one, often the mistress herself, must clean and care for every article of furnishing, no matter how humble its use or how ornamental its function, and this round of duties proves many times to be a grievous burden on delicate shoulders.

There is such a thing possible as having too many utensils and tools to work with, so that taking out, replacing and keeping them clean and in order add to the daily labor. Too much furniture in a room, so that walking through it seems a perilous attempt to steer a course without disaster, too many garments to wear, for time, is consumed in caring for them, and even in choosing what to put on.—Suburban Life Magazine.

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MURRAY'S DRUG STORE, CENTRE HALL, PA.

32-33-34

AUDITORS' STATEMENT

Of the Receipts and Expenditures of the BOROUGH OF CENTRE HALL.

For the year Ending January 5th 1914

PENNSYLVANIA BANKING CO., TREASURER

Balance, Jan. 6, 1913, \$231.81
Smith, collector, 43.62
License tax, 114.00
Bell telephone Co., tax, 39.00
State insurance tax, 5.40
Bartholomew, collector, 2175.99 \$4656.85

State tax on bonds, \$ 21.25

BORO ORDERS—LIGHT ACCOUNT

Clymer McClellan, for supplies and attending lights, \$ 185.67
Lizzy Smith, gasoline, 123.76
Guil Refining Co., gasoline, 48.75
Lamp repairs, alcohol, freight & Grayson, 86.27 \$ 438.45

STREET ACCOUNT

Labor on street, \$ 1500.80
J. H. Weber, coal, stone, oil & cement, 83.82
R. D. Foreman, coal & cement Crushed stone & freight, 41.52
W. A. Olenka, two shovels, 1.40
F. H. Luse, 44 loads of crushed stone, 13.20
R. E. Arney, use of alley, 2.00
Archey Zetlin, 80 loads of stone, 16.00
M. E. Emerick, repairs, 6.50
C. D. Bartholomew, 22 loads of stone, 2.20

H. G. Strohmeyer, account Cemetery Association, 86 00
loads of stone, 35.50
John S. Ovington, stone, and hammer handles, 7.35
J. M. Luse, boarding, 35.50 \$1824.68

WATER ACCOUNT.

Repairs and labor, \$ 15.13
R. H. Arney, rent, 61.25 \$ 79.38

INTEREST ACCOUNT

D. A. Rosser, trustee interest, \$ 86.00
D. L. Kerr, interest, 21.00
Mrs. Carrie Ruhl, interest, 15.00
Mrs. Lucy Henney, interest, 64.80
G. M. Harter & Son, interest, 21.00 \$ 176.80

MISCELLANEOUS ACCOUNTS

R. W. Smith, printing auditors' statement, \$ 8.00
A. D. F. Hensley, 4.00
Penns. Valley Bank, Co., room rent, 15.00
Secretary's salary, 25.00
R. D. Braiden & Co., janitor, 12.22
J. V. Foster, repairs, 13.45 \$ 87.67

OVERSEER OF POOR ACCOUNT

Denville asylum, \$ 91.25
J. H. Weber, coal account, Mrs. and Gertrude Floray, 25.00
C. W. Luse, rent Tobias goods, .82
Overseer's services, 6.25 \$ 122.67

C. D. BARTHOLOMEW, COLLECTOR

DR.

Balance due Jan. 6, 1913—

Boro funds, \$ 134.90
Interest fund, 24.25
Poor fund, 123.46
Special water fund, 87.08
5 per ct. on \$148.46, 21.82 \$ 329.51

Paid to treasurer, \$ 268.39
5 per ct. com on \$221.42, 14.12

EXONERATIONS

H. W. Harper, \$ 1.06
Grange Arcadia, 19.50
John Meyer, 1.06
Samuel Snyder,